

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 443

日九十二月一十年十精光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1885.

三甲

城四十月正英善香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.  
ARRIVALS.  
January 13, FORTUNE, British steamer, 509 G.  
Westoby, Swatow 12th January, General  
—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

January 13, FOOKSANG, British steamer, 900,  
Hogg, from Whampoa, General JEDINE,  
MATTHESON & CO.

CLEARANCES:  
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

13TH JANUARY.

Mavis, German str., for Bangkok.

Rosslyn, British str., for Saigon.

Castello, British str., for Yokohama.

Beverus, British str., for Saigon.

Diamond, British str., for Amoy.

Koung, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

January 13, DORIS, German str., for Holloway.

January 13, WELCOMBE, British str., for Iloilo.

January 13, THALAS, British str., for Swatow.

January 13, ESK, British gunboat, for a cruise.

January 13, YANGTSE, French str., for Europe.

January 13, DUNBRIG, German str., for Swatow.

January 13, ANNA STEHEN, German bark, for

Touron.

January 13, BELLONA, German str., for Swatow.

January 13, KOWSHING, British steamer, for

Swatow.

January 13, PEKING, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Fokien, str., from Swatow.—132 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Cassandra, str., for Hamburg.—Mr. R.

Stall, Thales, str., for Foochow.—Mr. J. D.

Stephens.

For Yungtse, str., from Hongkong.—For Saigon.—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Campion, one French soldier, and 8 Chinese for Sin-

gapore.—Misses Button and Whitworth, For

Marseilles.—Mrs. Lemoigne.

REPORTS.

The British steamer FOLIES reports left Swatow on the 12th inst., and had strong N.E. mon-

soon with considerable sea and very high and

cloudy weather. Steamers in port.—Wencho-

nau, Rory, Bosphorus, and H.M.S. Merlin.

SWATOW SHIPPING.

January — ARRIVALS.

3. Soave, British str., from Shanghai.

4. Fokien, British str., from Hongkong.

5. Namo, British str., from Hongkong.

5. P. C. Klae, British str., from Hongkong.

7. Feilung, British str., from Hongkong.

8. Douglas, British str., from Hongkong.

8. Thales, British str., from Amoy.

9. S. Soave, British str., from Choofoo.

10. Pakian, British str., from Hongkong.

10. Wancho, British str., from Choofoo.

January — DEPARTURES.

1. Iphigenie, German str., for Bangkok.

2. Chiyan, British str., for Hongkong.

3. Teckio, British str., for Bangkok.

5. Namo, British str., for Amoy.

6. Fokien, British str., for Hongkong.

6. Soave, British str., for Shanghai.

7. Ph. C. Klae, British str., for Bangkok.

7. Feilung, British str., for Shanghai.

7. Douglas, British str., for Amoy.

7. Thales, British str., for Hongkong.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS

IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

India (a) — Japan. Nov. 23

Reina Mercedes (a) Manila. Nov. 28

Oopack (a) — Shanghai. Nov. 27

Brindisi (a) — Shanghai. Nov. 27

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

SHERLY, Selected White Seal and Amoreos.

These Sherries are also shipped in Jars.

INVALIDS' POET WINE.

SCOTCH WHISKY, free from fuel oil.

COGNAC, Four Stars, Three Stars, Two Stars.

Prices on application to either of the above Firms.

BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY,

EAST POINT.

A. G. GORDON & CO., ENGINEERS AND SHIP BUILDERS.

A RE Prepared to undertake every descrip-

tion of ENGINEERING work both afloat

and ashore, on most reasonable terms. PUN-

CULATORY, FIRST CLASS WORKMEN.

ESTIMATES furnished for the construction of

STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES

AND BOILERS OF STEAM SHIPS, CASTINGS

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE AT ITALIAN PORTS & MARSEILLES.

The Quarantine formerly imposed on

arrivals from the East at the above Ports has been abolished, and Passengers can now proceed through to LONDON with the mails via BRINDISI.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1885.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that FINAL

DIVIDENDS are now declared being

at the rate of THIRTY-ONE TALES per Share

and Six per cent. on Shareholder's Contri-

butions during the year 1884.

WALENSKI will be Payable at the HONG-

KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

on and after the 1st day of February.

For the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE

COMPANY LIMITED.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th January, 1885.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

DEBENTURE LOAD FOR \$140,000.

COUPOONS FOR INTEREST falling due on

31st December, 1884, will be paid on

presentation at the Office of the HONG-

KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

Hongkong, on and after that date.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1884.

SAM HING STULTZ, JUN R.

TAILOR, DRAPER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

Best Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed

At MODERATE PRICES.

Dealer in CHINESE SILK of all kinds,

PITH HATS, MATTING AND BAMBOO BLINDS.

Has always on hand very fine Selection

of various kinds of

SILK GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.

Wholesale Manufacturers of SILK COATS

and other articles for Export.

Manufacturers of

Best Split and Every Kind of

BATTANS.

Also RATTAN CHAIRS, COUCHES, &c.

62 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Fifth door West from Pottinger Street [1070]

INTIMATIONS.

M A N I L A C I G A R E S .

M A N I L A C I G A R E S .

M A N I L A C I G A R E S .

Our Special Brands are made from the finest

T O B A C C O grown in the PHILIPPINES.

H A V A N A C I G A R E S ,

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ISS. NOW READY. 1885  
THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY  
FOR 1885.  
With which is incorporated  
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.  
(TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE)  
LARGE OCTAVO, 16. 1304. \$1.00  
SMALLER EDITION, pp. 714. .80

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
has been thoroughly revised, brought up  
to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

It contains General and Statistical  
Accounts of, and Directories for,  
HONGKONG, JAPAN, CHINA,  
D. L. L. Director Nagasaki  
Do. Military Forces, Kobe (Miojo);  
Do. Chinese Islands, Osaka;  
MACAO, YOKOHAMA, Niihama;  
CHINA—  
Pukhoi, Hakow, Hwangpo,  
Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Taku,  
Tsinan, Tsinanfu, Tsinanfu,  
Keling, British North Borneo,  
Wen-chow, Ningpo, Shanghai,  
Chinkiang, ANAM—  
Wuhu, Kuekiang, Hankow, Ichang,  
Chingking, Taku, Shantung, Tsinan,  
Tsinanfu, Peking, Nanking, Swatow,  
COTTA—  
Seoul, Jeochuan, Fusan, Vladivostock—  
British, German, United States,  
Shipping—Offices of the Canton Steamers  
of P. & S. N. Co., China & Manch., S. S. Co.,  
Messer Martini, S. C., H. C. & M. S. B. Co.,  
Indo-Chine S. N. Co., S. S. C. Oriental, Macao &  
Douglas S. S. Co., Macao & Steamer.  
Russell & Co.

THE LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains  
the names of ELEVEN THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED, AND  
EIGHT FIVE FOREIGNERS  
arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest  
order; the initials as well as the surnames  
being alphabetical.

THE MAPS AND PLANS have been mostly  
re-entered in a superior style and brought up  
to date. They now consist of:  
MAP OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA,  
MAP OF SHIPS IN USE AT VICTORIA HARBOUR,  
NEW MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG,  
NEW PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA,  
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CASTLE,  
NEW PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI,  
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA,  
PLAN OF MANILA,  
PLAN OF SAIGON,  
MAP OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

Among the other contents of the book are:  
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Hartmann of Sun-  
rise and Sunset, Mean of Diameter, and  
Thermometer, Rainfall, Eclipse, Festivals, etc.  
A full chronology of remarkable events since  
the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.  
A description of the Festivals, Fasts, etc.,  
observed by Chinese, Malaysians, Parsees,  
Jews, and others, on which they fall.  
Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, etc.  
The Hongkong Post Guide, 1884.  
Arrivals and Departures of Ships and from  
London and Hongkong.

Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by  
the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong,  
Shanghai and elsewhere.

Hongkong Chair, Jirrikha, and Boat Hire.

This issue contains the New Scale of Hong-  
kong STAMP DUTIES, which will shortly  
come into operation, also tables of COURT  
FEES, never before published.

THE APPENDIX consists of over  
FOUR HUNDRED PAGES  
of closely printed matter, to which reference is  
constantly made by readers, and those  
having commercial or political relations with  
the Countries embraced within the scope of the  
CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The contents of the Appendix are too many  
to enumerate in an Advertiser, but include:

TREATIES WITH CHINA—  
Great Britain, Nanking, 1842  
France, Tientsin, 1858  
United States, Foochow, 1864  
Additional, 1862  
Peking, 1880  
German, Tientsin, 1861  
Peking, 1880  
Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru  
TREATIES WITH JAPAN—  
Grand Bret., 1854  
United States, 1868  
Netherlands  
United States  
Corse  
TREATIES WITH COREA  
TREATIES WITH SLEAM  
TREATIES WITH ANNAM  
CUSTOMS TARIFFS  
Chinese  
Japanese  
Cowan

Orders in Council for Government of H. M. B.  
Subjects in China and Japan, 1857, 1877,  
1878, 1881.

Rules of H. M. Supreme and other Courts  
in China and Japan  
Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong  
Admiralty Rules  
Foreign Jurisdiction Act  
Act of the United States Congress Relating to  
Treaties and Consular Courts of United  
States in China

Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai  
Chinese Passports Act  
Trade REGULATIONS  
China  
Japan  
Customs Service, China  
Customs and Harbour Regulations for the dif-  
ferent ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &  
Pilgrim Regulations

HONGKONG  
Charter of the Colony  
New Rules of Legislative Council  
&c., &c.

The Treaties between Great Britain and  
France, France and Annam, 1881, France and  
Cambodia, 1884; Great Britain and Shan, 1883; together  
with many other items, have not  
appeared in previous issues.

Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, where  
it is published, to the following Agents:  
MACAO..... Messrs. Quigley & Co.  
SWATOW..... Messrs. Quigley & Co.  
ATTOY..... Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.  
FORMOSA..... Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.  
FOOCHEW..... Messrs. Hailey & Co.

NINGPO..... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Suez  
SHANTUNG..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz  
SHANGHAI..... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh  
NORTHERN CHINA..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz, Shanghai  
HONGKONG..... Messrs. The China Trading Co.  
TOKIO, OSAKA..... Messrs. H. Inoue & Co.  
YOKOHAMA..... Messrs. Kelly & Co.  
MANILA..... Messrs. Diaz Padrón & Co.  
SAIGON..... Messrs. Croft & Co.  
HAIKONG..... Messrs. Dray & Co.  
BANGKOK..... Messrs. A. G. Smith & Co.  
SINGAPORE..... Messrs. Saylo & Co.  
COLOMBO..... Messrs. Maynard & Co.  
CALCUTTA..... Messrs. Newman & Co.  
AUSTRALIA..... Messrs. Gordon & Gotech, Sydney,  
Melbourne, & Brisbane  
LONDON..... Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane  
LONDON..... Messrs. Street & Son, Co., Chiswick  
LONDON..... Mr. P. H. Hendy & Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO..... Mr. E. P. Fisher, 21, Mortom's  
Exchange  
NEW YORK..... Mr. A. Wind, 21, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, January 1885.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-  
VERNOR and His Royal Highness the  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS  
PREPARERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS,  
And  
AGRICULTURAL WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of  
Orders it is particularly requested that all  
business communications be addressed to the  
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. (21)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Communications on Biblical subjects should be  
addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The  
Manager," and not to individual persons.

Care should be taken to forward their name  
and address with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good  
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one  
side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not  
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until  
countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should  
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.  
After that hour the supply is limited.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 14TH, 1885.

The persecution of Christians in Kwang-  
tung, so severe a month or two ago, seems  
now to have subsided, as no reports have  
lately been received of the destruction of  
chapels or other outrages. Possibly the  
authorities became afraid of the consequences  
of the storm they had themselves provoked.

The Rev. Dr. GRAVES has an interesting article  
in the subject in the last number of the  
*Chinese Recorder*. He deals only with the  
persecution as directed against the Protestant  
missions, merely saying with regard to the  
sufferings of the Roman Catholics, that  
"as the priests in this province are French,  
it is not strange that the people should rent  
their indignation against France for her un-  
justifiable demands and violence by reprisals  
on French property and abuse of those con-  
nected with the French." Seeing how little  
distinction the common people in China make  
between one European nation and another,  
it is natural that the people should rent  
their indignation against France for her un-  
justifiable demands and violence by reprisals  
on French property and abuse of those con-  
nected with the French.

It is not necessary here to inquire whether  
Hongkong and Macao are "moral cesspools"  
or not, but it is a fact that what the Chinese  
object to in the foreigner is his religion  
much more than any immorality he may be  
supposed to be guilty of. In Christianity they see an influence war-  
ring upon their most cherished and sacred  
traditions and beliefs, and as all foreigners  
are supposed to be Christians, the race hated  
which would probably exist in any case is  
rendered more inveterate by religious ani-  
mosity. In saying this we are expressing  
no opposition to the preaching of the Gospel  
to the Chinese, nor are we insensible  
amongst the Chinese, nor are we insensible  
of the good accomplished by the missionaries,  
but the fact remains that the hostility  
entertained in China towards the foreigners  
is largely due to the propagation of Christianity.  
That this should be so is only in accordance with what was fore-  
seen by the founder of the religion, who said  
"all men shall hate you for my sake."  
The Chinese themselves are not so righteous  
as to be greatly offended by the wicked-  
ness of the foreigner, and Dr. GRAVES,  
in setting this forth as the first cause of the  
race-hated which prevails, has got off the  
proper track. No doubt the shooting affray in  
Honan, when a Chinese boy was killed by  
an Englishman named LOISAN, caused  
great excitement and animosity amongst the  
Chinese, which were further heightened by  
the accident on the *Hawson*, when a Chinese  
runner fell overboard and was drowned, the  
Chinese maintaining that he had been pushed  
over by the Portuguese watchman named  
DRAZ. These, however, were mere inci-  
dents operating on the already existing  
hatred and cannot be elevated to the position  
of first causes. Another matter mat-  
ters, however, already in existence ready for them  
to work upon, and we fear it will long continue,  
smouldering for the most part, but breaking  
out with active energy whenever it is fa-  
vored by special circumstances. In course of  
time perhaps the gospel of peace and good  
will preached by Dr. GRAVES and his co-  
adjutors may so permeate the nation as to  
obliterate all latent or active animosity, but  
the time is as yet far distant. Meanwhile,  
when any movements occur instigated by  
what Dr. GRAVES calls "satanic malice," the  
missionaries must not forget that the satanic  
malice is directed, not against the opium  
trade, the coolie emigration, or the traffic in  
lottery tickets, but against Christianity—a  
pure and noble faith than any of the cults  
indigenous to China, and which on that account  
comes in for the animosity of the mass-  
es, as it did amongst the Ephesians, when  
they cried out "Great is Diana," and as it  
has since done in all parts of the world  
more or less.

Attention is directed to a notice to mariners  
on our front page that the *Quemoy Spit* buoy  
has disappeared.

The French blockade of Formosa has been so  
little effective that Chinese junks have succeeded  
in getting goods through, and men freely.

By the latest advice of Mr. Kwan we learn that  
in December a just and severe punishment was  
meted out to a Frenchman who had sold his  
junk a chance of a good price in some junkes  
have been forfeited. One was fired upon  
and sunk by the French ships and all on board  
were captured; another was sunk by a shot from a  
cruiser, but her crew were picked up and made  
prisoners.

part of this article a passage in which Dr.  
GRAVES says the era of hostility was di-  
rected not only against Christianity but also  
against everything that was foreign and at  
the same time beneficial. This statement is  
not strictly accurate. We have not heard  
that the shops dealing in foreign piece goods,  
watches & clocks, cutlery, and other  
foreign goods, came in for any display of  
hostility from the mob, and the only in-  
stances Dr. GRAVES himself gives as showing  
that the hostility was against "everything  
that was foreign and at the same time bene-  
ficial" are the attacks on native drug stores  
and the opposition to native practitioners of  
foreign medicine, surgery, and dentistry.

The Chinese are, in fact, quite willing to  
receive foreign goods or luxuries, even  
so long as their superstitions are not interfered with.

Western medicine is to a certain extent incompatible  
with their superstitions, and is therefore looked upon with  
suspicion. In the recent outrages in Canton  
it appears to have been regarded as hav-  
ing some sort of connection with Christianity  
and hence came in for a share of the hostility  
manifested towards the latter. Not very  
long ago there was a man named CHUNG-KUN  
who had a wide reputation in the neighbor-  
ing provinces as being gifted with the  
magic art. They are said to be able to place a  
spell upon their husbands or lovers. The  
incident told us a wonderful tale of the mischievous  
kind, reflecting the power of those from  
without against the personal acquaintance  
of Confucius who was held in high esteem in Kwang-  
tung. These Chung-kun's of

Kwangtung have a wide reputation in the  
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## TAIWANFOO.

26th December.  
H.M.S. *Champion* arrived from Amoy on the 18th instant, and left for Taiwanfooo on the 20th, and returned to her on the 22nd. Under direct orders from Admiral Lepic, no letters were allowed to be landed, and the mail brought by the *Wanderer* a month ago, is still on board. It is known Captain Povlett, R.N., had to refuse any correspondence for the mainland. The *Champion* left again for Amoy on 23rd instant. Mr. W. D. Spence, of H.M. Consular Service, was sent aboard, and is now en route to relieve Mr. Wm. Gregory, who is appointed to the duties of Consul at Ichang.

The news brought by the *Champion* points to an early attack on Tamsui. The French having, it appears, received reinforcements, and thus accounts, in a measure, for the absence of the cruisers.

Two months have now elapsed since the so-called *Yellow Peril* has come into existence. Matters in and about Taiwanfooo remain quiet—away Gazette Correspondent.

## OLA PODRIDA.

Mr. Stoker, the manager for Mr. Irving, says that "Twelfth Night" has been the most successful play of the company in America.

The Sultan of Kelantan has presented the Government of N.W. Bengal with a tiger, mounted from the forest of that state. His object is to show the resources of his country.

One of the most remarkable geographic feats on record was the recent delivery of a message from Melbourne to London in twenty-three minutes. The message went by land and sea over 13,000 miles of wire.

Mr. Moore has lately killed the biggest alligator ever seen in Florida. The monster was shot in the Everglades River, Florida, and measured 12 feet 7 inches in length, and weighed 500 lbs. It is stated by competent scientists, who have carefully examined it, to be over 1,000 years.

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The celebration of Longmen celebrated St. Andrew's Day by a very successful public dinner. The bill of fare included an item seldom not removed to have been seen over even in a St. Andrew's dinner menu, generally somewhat singular documents—namely, "Two draws and a spit," which we suppose was meant to indicate that this stage of the festivities the diners might indulge in cigars.

A telephone car has been destroyed in San Francisco. It had covered the floor of one of the rooms in the car, and had been used for five years. The dust of the precious metals used in the coinage had, during that period, daily fallen upon it, and when it was taken up the authorities had it cut up in small pieces and burned in pans. The pieces were subjected to the process employed with mining dust, and they were found to be pure gold.

The Aborigines first presented on the 2nd December last unanimously resolved to renounce to the community no religion and morals to take steps to put down balls and dancing assemblies. The Rev. Mr. Barnaby, who proposed the motion, characterised balls and dancing parties as "promiscuous gatherings of both sexes for indulging in springs and garters, and trifling diversions and close-bosomed whoring." The natives also condemned betting and Sunday racing.

The New York *Herald* says:—"We are told that the Council of the Cherokee Nation has passed a bill excluding all white men, preachers, labourers, teachers, all, without respect to age or previous condition, from the nation. It is to be feared that a silvery way of the *Congressional Record* has found its way into the Territory and that such an order exists, prohibiting the holding of thrilling and blood-curdling debates on the Chinese Exclusion bill. They saw the distinct advantages involved, and determined to copy that rote-catching measure. The white men must go. Have the Indians a Kearney and a sand-lot among them?"

A. G. Green of St. Johns, Apache County, A.T., has arrived at Philadelphia. He said:

"The majority of your women in this country, a lot of whom are young men called a meeting at St. Johns October 15th, and the deputies were selected to come East to secure wives for subscribers to the Association. I have photographs of the members, thirty-one in all, and I also have letters of recommendation from the township officers. All I want now is to secure the young ladies. Their expenses are to be paid by the association immediately, or if any expense will be given, the expenses of the members who pay for and correspondence can be opened."

A special telegram from Lancaster, Penn., of the 1st December, says:—"The body of Laure Clancy was cremated to-day. She was a young actress who had acquired fame as the leading lady with Frank Mayo, and as a support to Mary Anderson. She was cut off in her prime by consumption, and her dying wish was to be cremated. Her wish was to have her ashes divided—half to be placed in her mother's grave in Baltimore, and the other half to be scattered over the sea-blanket. She receives the best of care from her mother, who is continually by her side. There is no question in this community as to the veracity of the Clancy family, which is highly respected. They were very reluctant in allowing the case to reach public notice, and extremely diligent in being approached with inquiries concerning the girl's condition. Miss Clancy is 20 years old."

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 13TH January.

## EXPORT CARGOES.

For steamship *Yankee*, sailed on the 19th January—Fifteen cases of 3,340 lbs each, silk 55 boxes, 100 lbs each, boxes containing 26 cases silk, 75 boxes tea, 500 lbs each, 26 cases silk, 2 cases silk 233 packages tea, and 203 packages sundries.

## OTUM.

Quotations are—  
Malwa (Nov.) . . . . . \$340 per pound, allow. of 2 catties.  
Malwa (2 years old) . . . . . 300  
Malwa (2 years old) . . . . . 250  
Pata (Nov.) . . . . . 605  
Pata (Old) . . . . . 570  
Pata (Nov.) . . . . . 600

Bonaria (Nov.) . . . . . 735

Private, 30 days' sight . . . . . 731

ON LONDON—  
Bank Bills on demand . . . . . 3/6  
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight . . . . . 3/6  
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight . . . . . 3/7  
Credits at 4 months' sight . . . . . 3/7  
Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight . . . . . 3/7

ON PARIS—  
Bank Bills, on demand . . . . . 4/5  
Credits at 4 months' sight . . . . . 4/5  
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight . . . . . 2/20  
On CALCUTTA—Bank 3 days' sight . . . . . 2/20  
ON SHANGHAI—  
Bank, sight . . . . . 735  
Private, 30 days' sight . . . . . 731

SHAKES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—122 per cent premium.

Union Bank of Canton, Limited—  
\$60 per share, ex div.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—  
26/4 per share.

North China Insurance—The 238 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 135 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$175 per share, ex div.

On THE EAST ASIAN COMPANY, Limited—The 148 per share.

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The celebration of Longmen celebrated St. Andrew's Day by a very successful public dinner.

The bill of fare included an item seldom not removed to have been seen over even in a St. Andrew's dinner menu, generally somewhat singular documents—namely, "Two draws and a spit," which we suppose was meant to indicate that this stage of the festivities the diners might indulge in cigars.

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## EXTRACTS.

**AN IDYLL.**  
Beside a shady tree they sat,  
He held her hand, she held his hand.  
I held my breath and lay quite flat.  
They kissed—I saw them do it.  
He held that kissing was no crime;  
She held her head up every time;  
I held my peace and wrote this rhyme.  
What they thought no one knew it.

## THE EMPEROR BELL.

The "Kaiser Glocke," or Emperor bell, was cast out of twenty-two cannons captured from the French during the late war, and a few field-pieces of the time of Louis XIV., taken during the Palatinate wars. Its weight is twenty-five tons, the clapper sixteen hundredweight, height twelve feet, circumference thirty-three feet, diameter eleven feet, while some idea may be gathered of its size by the fact that fourteen men can stand inside. The melting of this immense mass of metal consumed ten tons of coal, and when the fiery stream was turned on, it flowed continuously for thirty minutes into the mouth of the casting before it was full to the brim, and the gigantic mass took three weeks to cool. It outshone all the other bells of the Cologne Cathedral put together.

On it there is a Latin inscription to the following effect:

"I announce with my voice a heavenly message, which souls are assured."

"O Thou, who openest the temple, open it at the same time thou hearest porter, the gate of heaven!"

"Also an inscription in German:

"I celebrate the glory of the Emperor. I stand on a high watchtower and pray that God will grant peace and security to Germany."

Let us hope that the prayers of this inscription may indeed be answered, and that peace may be granted to the two nations who take the drink immediately, with or without a doctor's prescription, it is our privilege to reduce their number by showing them that the drink hurts them every time they take it. Science thus enables us to know what is right, and religion makes us do as well as we know, and will also induce others to do the same. Religion makes us follow the lead of St. Paul on the very head, and "keep the body under," denying ourselves of all bodily indulgences to enable us to give our best possible service to God, ourselves, and our fellow-men. Ignorant and degraded people cannot care at all about the facts of temperance science, nor be moved by the considerations of philanthropy, which lie at the foundation of temperance effort; but they can attain them by degrees, and with many this sort of teaching has proved the starting-point both to temporal and to superior mortal activity.

Witness the case of T. A. Smith, a common labourer in London, awakened to intellectual activity by the statements of one of the earliest temperance workers to the effect that labour generally could be performed better without beer than with it. He subsequently became a chemist of some note, and a scientific temperance worker. There is very little doubt that if temperance science be carefully studied and generally diffused, it would open the way for such an intellectual quickening of the human race as the world has never yet seen, and it will be accompanied by the most marvellous religious and material prosperity, while destruction and vagabondage would gradually follow the drink. In view of such desirable results, it is of the highest moment that these methods of work be recognised and encouraged. While it is right and most praiseworthy to put away temptation, by closing the saloons and inscribing upon the statute-books laws worthy of the approval of the great Lawgiver, we should even labour more diligently to realise the consummation of the great Divine plan recorded in Jeremiah xxi. 33, 34: "I will pour my law in their inward parts, and write it on their hearts, and will be their God, and they shall be my people"—*Chronological Journal* (New York).

**OLIVE CULTIVATION IN TURKEY.**

Consul Head of Constantine in his last report, states that olives grown in Turkey receive little cultivation after the young trees reach maturity. At the end of the autumn, or early in winter, a trench of two to three feet in diameter and from eighteen to twenty-seven inches in depth is dug round each young tree, and filled with manure, more or less rich, according to the age and strength of the tree. The manure is well covered with soil, so as to prevent it being disturbed, and to keep it as long as possible in the position best fitted to feed the roots of the tree. The ground between the trees is generally neglected. The olive tree usually comes into full bearing about its twenty-fifth year when it has been grown from slips, but when grafted it yields abundantly between its eighth and twelfth year. In both cases it continues to produce largely, every alternate year, for about fifty or sixty years, and if cultivated it will continue to yield, though less largely, up to the age of one hundred years.

Under ordinary circumstances a young healthy tree that has reached maturity will produce about eighty-two pounds of fruit in a poor year, and with careful cultivation the same tree will yield a good year double that quantity. The tree vary in yield every alternate year. An acre will contain 120 trees, and each tree will yield an average of 100 pounds of fruit, so that the produce per acre will be about 12,000 pounds, and as it takes about sixty pounds of fruit to produce one gallon of oil, the yield per acre would be two hundred gallons. When olives are intended for picking a small portion is plucked while green to be picked in that state, but the larger portion of the fruit intended for pressing is gathered when it has fully ripened and has turned black, in Turkey it is preferred in this state, and there is a very large consumption of black pickled olives. To preserve black olives for the table, the fruit is packed in casks or boxes with a large layer of common salt, three-quarters of an inch thick at the bottom. On this is laid a layer of olives, about two and a half to three inches in depth, upon which a light covering of salt is sprinkled, and so on until the cask or box is filled, the upper layer of salt being deeper than the others, except the lower one. The staves of the cask are left loosely bound to allow the bitter water from the olives to drain off. In preserving green olives, the fruit after being washed is packed in cases in its natural state. The casks have a small hole bored in the bottom to allow the water to run off slowly. They are filled with olives to about three inches of the top, and the cask is then filled to the brim with fresh water once in twenty-four hours, until the bitter taste of the fruit has almost passed off. The hole in the bottom is then plugged, an aromatic pickle is poured over the fruit, and after the pickle has taken effect a little oil is added, to soften the olives and reduce any bitterness that may remain in excess of what is required to give them piquancy or an agreeable flavour. In extracting the oil the method practised in the interior of Turkey is the same as was employed in the earliest ages. The fruit is collected in a large receptacle near the mill where the crushing is done; this mill is simply a large circular shallow tank with an upright beam in the centre, which runs through a large stone and serves as a pivot around which the stone revolves. A horse harnessed to a horizontal pole attached to the stone sets it slowly and laboriously in motion. An improved apparatus has lately been introduced; this consists of two stones attached to the horizontal pole, and which are dragged round with it. When a sufficient quantity of the fruit has been thrown into a tank the machine is set in motion, and a man precedes the horse with an iron pole to push the olives under the stones. After a short time, about two gallons of water at boiling heat are poured in to assist the action of the stones, and more is added as required, until the mass acquires the consistency of a thick paste. The mass is then put into a large jar and conveyed to the press, where it is kneaded with more hot water into a square cloth of coarse material, which will bear the greatest power of the press without bursting. The paste is then formed into a square flat mass, the cloth being folded neatly over it, and tied with a string attached to each corner, and it is then replaced in the press. The press is turned down by means of a hand lever, and when more power is required, a rope is carried from the lever to an upright rotary beam at some distance, which is rapidly turned. The oil and water which are expressed run into a trough roughly hewn from wood. This trough is divided into two parts longitudin-

## INSURANCES.

## THE SCOTTISH UNION &amp; NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

HESSE & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th November, 1884.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$50,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MUEHRS & Co.  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1884.

## NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at 1 per Cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1884.

## THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are appointed to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 5th November, 1884.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, 11th May, 1884.

## IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK, RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED TO 4 PER CENT. NET PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1884.

## NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 1/2 net per annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Pusan, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1884.

## TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1884.

## THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take applications for LIFE INSURANCE at reduced rates.

FUSTAU & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1884.

## USE OF GYMNASTICS.

Gymnastics are not and cannot be the ordinary mode of exercise for the community at large. Their influence is chiefly concerned with youth, and with them it is of great importance. Much of their future health depends mainly on the physical training received in childhood and boyhood, and we hope to see systematic gymnastics, under experienced masters, gradually introduced into all our schools. It will of course be something very different from that which is at present professed to be taught.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, January, 1884.

## NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take applications for LIFE INSURANCE at reduced rates.

HONGKONG, 15 & 16, BROADWAY.

## THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take applications for LIFE INSURANCE at reduced rates.

FUSTAU & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1884.

## CALEDONIAN FIRE &amp; LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, January, 1884.

## LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY.

Paid monthly, profit being paid to Policy-holders and dividends are made annually.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1883.

Accumulated Funds ..... \$11,379,444.

Surplus over all liabilities ..... \$2,139,333.

to valuation made by ..... \$2,139,333.

Income for year 1883 ..... \$2,717,599.

C. SETON LINDSAY,

Manager of the East.

BIRLEY, DALEYMPLE & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

46.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance as follows:

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

## PHEONIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-class Godowns ..... at 4%, Net per Annum.

& Merchandise stored ..... at 4%, Net per Annum.

On Goods in H. B. ..... at 4%, Net per Annum.

On First-class China ..... at 4%, Net per Annum.

On Second-class China ..... at 4%, Net per Annum.

Tenants ..... at 4%, Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1884.

## THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED) \$100,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JUN SIN SANG, Esq.

YUNG CHONG PEKING, Esq.

W. Siegfried, Esq.

CHA.

The many GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2 Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881.

[1923]

## EXTRACTS.

The family pet.—Leisure Hour.

This is a well-known dog, the cloth being folded neatly over it, and tied with a string attached to each corner, and it is then replaced in the press. The press is turned down by means of a hand lever, and when more power is required, a rope is carried from the lever to an upright rotary beam at some distance, which is rapidly turned. The cloth is then pressed upon the clothes under the stones, and the man precedes the horse with an iron pole to push the clothes under the stones. After a short time, about two gallons of water at boiling heat are poured in to assist the action of the stones, and more is added as required, until the mass acquires the consistency of a thick paste. The mass is then put into a large jar and conveyed to the press, where it is kneaded with more hot water into a square cloth of coarse material, which will bear the greatest power of the press without bursting. The paste is then formed into a square flat mass, the cloth being folded neatly over it, and tied with a string attached to each corner, and it is then replaced in the press. The press is turned down by means of a hand lever, and when more power is required, a rope is carried from the lever to an upright rotary beam at some distance, which is rapidly turned. The cloth is then pressed upon the clothes under the stones, and the man precedes the horse with an iron pole to push the clothes under the stones. After a short time, about two gallons of water at boiling heat are poured in to assist the action of the stones, and more is added as required, until the mass acquires the consistency of a thick paste. The mass is then put into a large jar and conveyed to the press, where it is kneaded with more hot water into a square cloth of coarse material, which will bear the greatest power of the press without bursting. The paste is then formed into a square flat mass, the cloth being folded neatly over it, and tied with a string attached to each corner, and it is then replaced in the press. The press is turned down by means of a hand lever, and when more power is required, a rope is carried from the lever to an upright rotary beam at some distance, which is rapidly turned. The cloth is then pressed upon the clothes under the stones, and the man precedes the horse with an iron pole to push the clothes under the stones. After a short time, about two gallons of water at boiling heat are poured in to assist the action of the stones, and more is added as required, until the mass acquires the consistency of a thick paste. The mass is then put into a large jar and conveyed to